ORIGINAL SERIES TRIVIA BOOK

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ORIGINAL SERIES TRIVIA BOOK

STAR TREK

NCC-1701

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MR. POPULAR
Leonard Nimoy's
Mr. Spock was a favorite
of *Star Trek* fans.

INTRODUCTION

SO MUCH TO DISCOVER

Star Trek: The Original Series packed a lot into just three seasons

In pitching the concept of his new show, creator Gene Roddenberry had big aspirations, not just for the television program but also the future. "*Star Trek* was an attempt to say that humanity will reach maturity and wisdom on the day that it begins not just to tolerate, but take a special delight in differences in ideas and differences in life forms," he once said.

Roddenberry and the show's crew worked hard to interlace this philosophy with exciting narratives and interesting characters. The effort was often a struggle. Further, in the 1960s, it was very difficult to make stories set in space look "real" because no one was sure what deep space should actually look like. Special effects were not so "special." Budgets were relatively small. And no one—especially TV executives—felt certain that mainstream American audiences were ready for the progressive vision of the future that Roddenberry believed was possible.

For these reasons and others, *Star Trek: The Original Series*, only lasted three seasons on NBC. But these were also the qualities that built a passionate fan base. Ultimately, it was the fans who demanded that the *Star Trek* universe be allowed to continue.

Whether you are a longtime devotee or just a curious newbie, keep reading. Captured here in words and pictures are fascinating factoids about the series from behind the scenes and on the screen. Some call it trivia. But to those who know, it's the core essence of what gives *Star Trek* such enduring depth and vitality.

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U.S.S. ENTERPRISE

CHAPTER 1

THE PILOT

Completed in January 1965 but not released in its entirety until 1986, this is the story that started it all

SPACE AGE
The original pilot episode of Gene Roddenberry's space drama, *Star Trek*, was one of the most expensive pilots ever made at the time.

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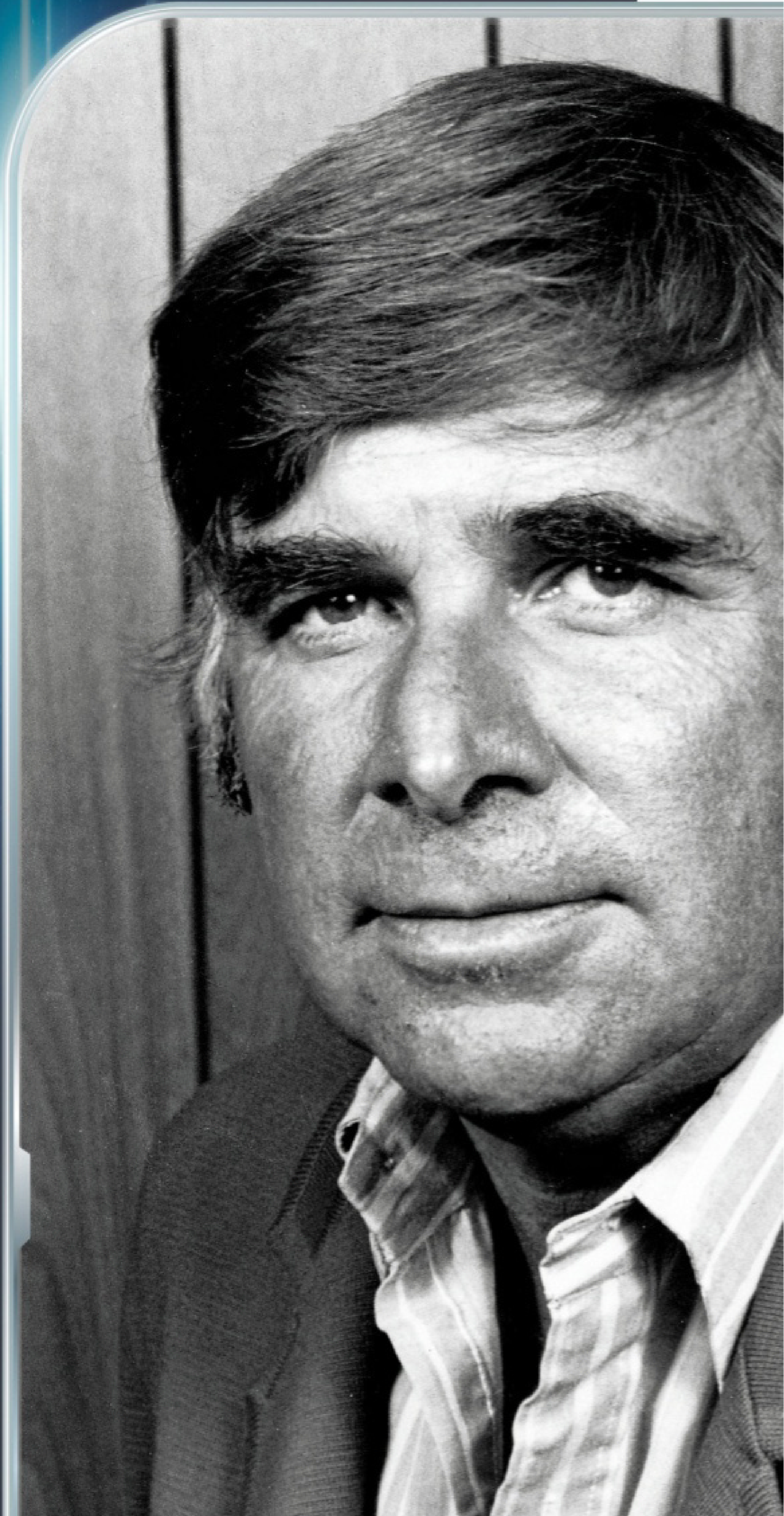
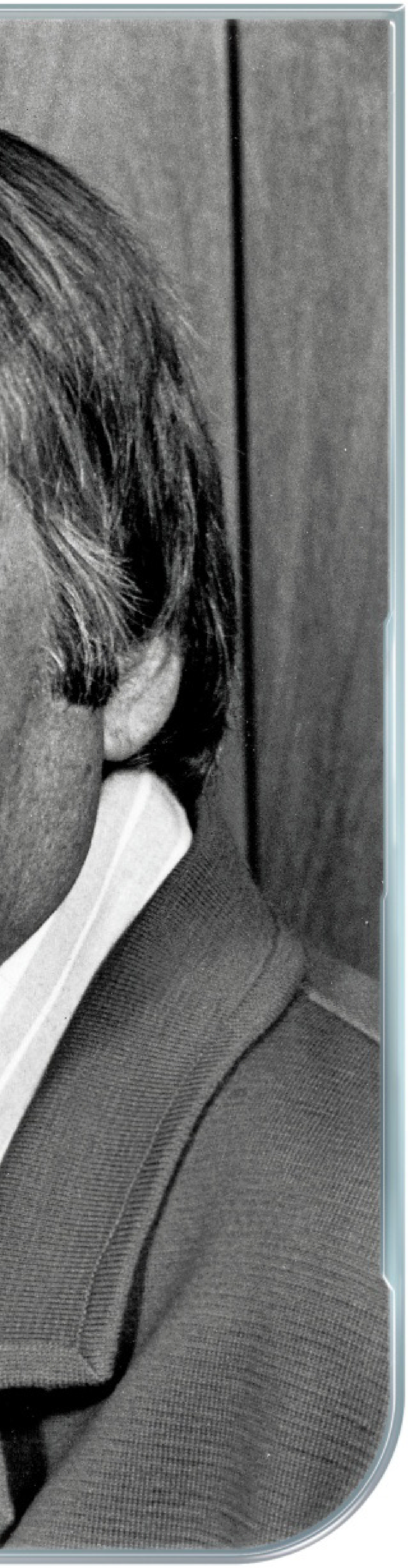
1/ WHO DID GENE RODDENBERRY CONSULT ABOUT FUTURE TECHNOLOGY WHILE PREPARING TO MAKE THE PILOT?



Physicist **Harvey P. Lynn** of the RAND Corporation worked as Roddenberry's technical adviser. The RAND Corporation separated from Douglas Aircraft Corporation in 1948, forming a think tank that offered research and analysis to the military. Among Lynn's contributions was advising Roddenberry that words like "laser" and "rocket" would likely be obsolete in the future depicted in *Star Trek*. Lynn is also credited with coining the word "phaser." Lynn offered guidance on *Star Trek* through the first season of *The Original Series*, helping to bring to life the transporter, the sick bay beds and the presence of a talking computer. For his contributions, Lynn was paid $50 an episode.



THE CREATOR
Gene Roddenberry was a Hollywood script writer before creating *Star Trek*.

2

What was the name of the *Star Trek* pilot?

The first pilot for *Star Trek* was called "**The Cage**." It was based on a script written by Gene Roddenberry and was directed by Robert Butler. During pre-production, Roddenberry obsessed over the script, both for telling the story he wanted to share and trying to craft a TV program set in space that was affordable enough to produce. Despite considerable cost and effort—"The Cage" was one of the most expensive pilots ever made in its time—NBC famously passed on the option to bring the pilot to series, saying "The Cage" was well done, but "too cerebral." It took a second attempt at a *Star Trek* pilot to get a green light from the network.

3 / WHERE WAS THE PILOT FILMED?

"The Cage" was filmed in **Culver City, California**, at Desilu Productions' studios, from Nov. 27 to mid-December 1964. Desilu was formed in 1950 by the then-husband-and-wife team of Desi Arnaz and Lucille Ball. The most famous TV series produced there was, of course, *I Love Lucy*. But other hit shows also came from the studio, including *The Andy Griffith Show*, *The Dick Van Dyke Show* and *The Untouchables*. According to legend, Lucille Ball approved *Star Trek* not knowing it was science fiction. She thought it was about the traveling USO shows that used to entertain troops stationed overseas. It's unclear when Ball came to understand the true premise of the show, but eventually she approved of Desilu partially funding the production of the second—successful—pilot after "The Cage" was rejected by NBC.

DEEP SPACE
Creating a show in the 1960s set in space was difficult for the crew since no one knew what space looked like.

CHAPTER 1

/ WHAT PLANET DOES THE *ENTERPRISE* VISIT IN THE PILOT?

The planet explored in "The Cage" is called **Talos IV**. In his original outline for the script of "The Cage," Gene Roddenberry called the planet "Sirius IV." He also imagined it being inhabited by aliens that walked like crabs. Ultimately, the set for Talos IV was built on Stage 16 of Desilu Studios. The budget for the special effects that rendered the exterior of the planet was $6,400.

5

Who captains the *U.S.S. Enterprise* in the original *Star Trek* pilot?

The captain of the *Enterprise* in the pilot is **Christopher Pike**, as played by actor Jeffrey Hunter. Within the fictional canon of *Star Trek*, Pike served for over a decade as captain of the *Enterprise* before earning his promotion to Fleet Captain. His chief responsibility became training cadets, which ended tragically. The extended storyline for Pike was never depicted in *TOS*. But Pike did make a memorable appearance in season 1 of *TOS*. In real life, Jeffrey Hunter left *Star Trek* after the pilot failed to focus on his movie career. Hunter died in 1969 at age 42.

6 / WHAT CHARACTER SPEAKS THE FIRST WORDS —“CHECK THE CIRCUIT!”— IN THE SHOW’S PILOT?

FLEET CAPTAIN
Actor Jeffrey Hunter played Capt. Christopher Pike in the failed pilot.

The first words spoken in the pilot come from **Mr. Spock**, as played by **Leonard Nimoy**. The Spock character is recognizable in "The Cage," but he was not yet fully formed. Roddenberry wrote Spock as an alien who looked like the devil. He had pointy ears and high-arched eyebrows (characteristics that remained), but his skin color was red. NBC was the first network to broadcast in color, but most households still watched TV in black and white in the mid-1960s. When tested in black and white, Spock's red skin did not read as intended so green was suggested instead. When a second pilot was ordered, NBC sent a note to Roddenberry suggesting that he drop the Spock character altogether. Roddenberry fought to keep his Vulcan, the only character to survive the pilot.

7 / WHO SAID OF THE PILOT: "IT'S EITHER GONNA BE THE BIGGEST HIT OR THE BIGGEST MISS GOD EVER MADE"?

Those words reportedly came from veteran actor **DeForest Kelley**, who saw an early screening of the pilot even though he wasn't in it. After appearing in the 1947 film *Fear in the Night*, Kelley found steady work in movies and television. In 1964, while casting the *Star Trek* pilot, Gene Roddenberry actually offered Kelley the part of Spock, which Kelley refused. Eventually, of course, he was lured into the Star Trek universe as Dr. Leonard "Bones" McCoy, the part he made iconic. McCoy was not a member of the crew in "The Cage," but the *Enterprise* did have a ship's doctor: Dr. Phil Boyce, a tough-talking straight shooter who carried a portable martini kit. He was played by John Hoyt.

8 / TRUE OR FALSE: THE “THEME FROM STAR TREK” USED IN THE PILOT INCLUDED A HUMAN VOCALIST.

True. While there are no “lyrics” sung, the melody line of the theme—composed by Alexander “Sandy” Courage—was created using a flute, organ and the voice of coloratura soprano Loulie Jean Norman over an orchestral arrangement. This was used through the second season of the series before switching to an instrumental-only version for the third and final season of *TOS*. (Reportedly, the change was made because Roddenberry could no longer afford to pay Norman royalties.) Norman died in 2005 at the age of 92. Her obituary noted that she possessed “a voice heard around the world ... in the wordless *Star Trek* theme.”

SHIPMATES
James Doohan (far left) and William Shatner in an episode of *Star Trek*.

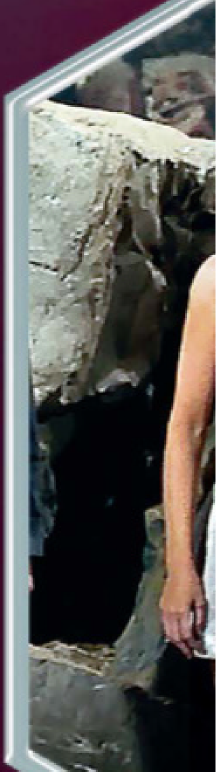
9 / WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE SECOND *STAR TREK* PILOT?

The second pilot—the one that was picked up for series—was called **"Where No Man Has Gone Before."** It included soon-to-be-familiar faces in William Shatner as Capt. James T. Kirk, James Doohan as Chief Engineer Montgomery "Scotty" Scott and George Takei as Lt. Sulu. The script for the second pilot was written by Samuel Peeples, but it was rewritten several times by Gene Roddenberry. In subsequent years, debate emerged about who came up with the title as it became such an iconic line. Peeples insisted those words were his. After the second pilot was picked up by NBC, "Where No Man Has Gone Before" aired as the third episode of season 1.

CHAPTER 2

GENE RODDENBERRY

To *Star Trek* fans, this late-blooming TV writer is simply The Creator



GREAT BIRD OF THE GALAXY
Before he created *Star Trek*, Gene Roddenberry wrote for TV shows like *Highway Patrol* and *Have Gun, Will Travel* as a Hollywood script writer.

1

True or false: Roddenberry struggled to find work in Hollywood after *Star Trek* was canceled.

True. And Roddenberry believed that *Star Trek* itself was part of his problem. "It was a hard time for me," Roddenberry said of the post-*Trek* years. "I was perceived as the guy who made the show that was an expensive flop, and I couldn't get work." Eventually, Roddenberry began touring the country giving lectures and attending science-fiction conventions. His screenplay for *Genesis II* was a pilot that aired as a TV movie. His next real success didn't come until the *Star Trek* franchise was revived.

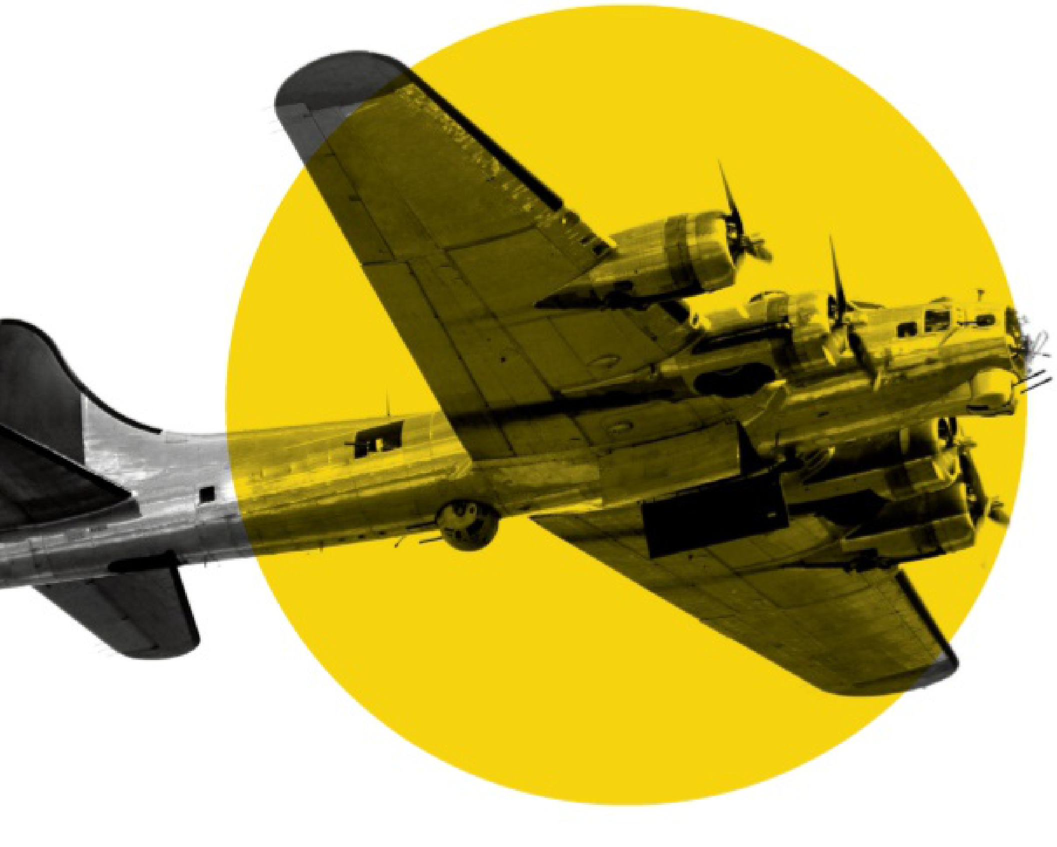
STARFLEET MEDICAL
Majel Barrett, at left, as Nurse Chapel alongside DeForest Kelley's Dr. McCoy.

2 / WHICH *STAR TREK* ACTRESS MARRIED RODDENBERRY?

Majel Barrett, who played Number One in the original *Star Trek* pilot and was later recast as Nurse Chapel and the voice of the *Enterprise* computer, married Roddenberry in 1969 in a traditional Shinto ceremony in Japan. Barrett previously appeared on *The Lieutenant* while Roddenberry was a writer on that show. (Notable to *Trek* fans, the episode also featured Leonard Nimoy.) They remained married until his death in 1991. They had one child together—Eugene Jr., also known as "Rod." Barrett later became a fixture in the *Star Trek* universe, playing numerous characters in a variety of movies and later series. She is often referred to as "the first lady of *Star Trek*."

3 / TRUE OR FALSE: RODDENBERRY WAS THE SURVIVOR OF THREE PLANE CRASHES.

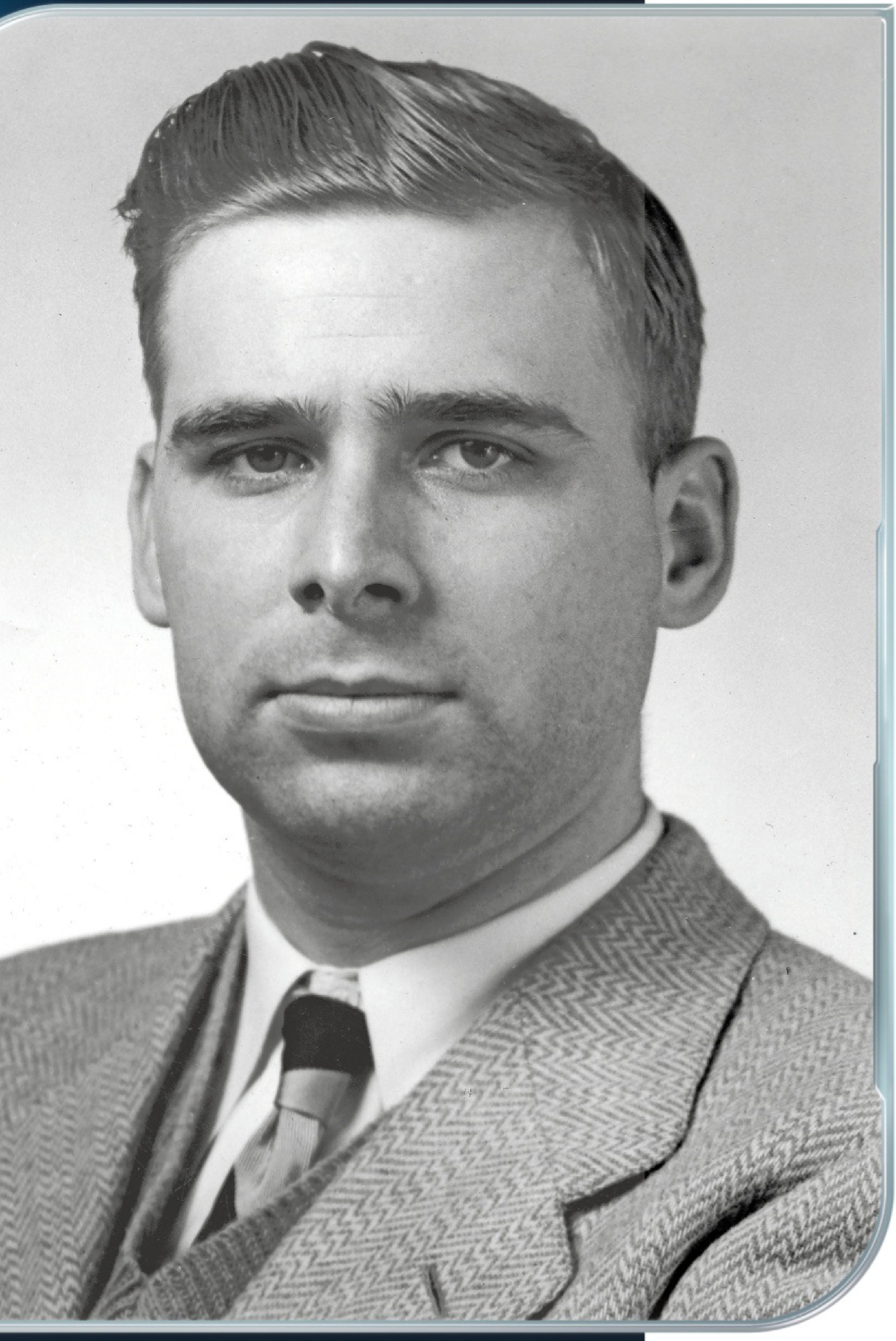
True. While in the service, Roddenberry was flying a B-17 out of Espiritu Santo, an island off the coast of Australia, on Aug. 2, 1943, when he encountered an issue during takeoff and crashed into trees. Two other men on the plane were killed. He later survived a second plane crash as a passenger. Then, in 1947, when he was a pilot for Pan Am, he was aboard the Clipper Eclipse when it crashed in the Syrian Desert. Fifteen people, including at least seven passengers, were killed. Roddenberry, who wasn't piloting the plane, suffered two broken ribs and was widely credited for helping drag injured passengers out of the burning plane and assembling scout parties to find help.



4 / WHAT DID GENE RODDENBERRY DO BEFORE HE BECAME A TELEVISION WRITER?

Roddenberry didn't pursue his dream of becoming a TV writer full time until he was 35 years old. He was a police science major at Los Angeles City College and eventually enlisted in the **U.S. Army Air Corps as a pilot**. This led to a short career flying for Pan Am. He left that job at age 25 and joined the Los Angeles Police Department, first in the traffic division and then in the public information office. This (strangely) got him in the door in Hollywood, first as a technical adviser for the TV show *Mr. District Attorney*. He also contributed scripts for that show under the pseudonym Robert Wesley. Roddenberry wrote for other TV shows too, all while a member of the LAPD, before finally leaving the force to begin writing scripts under his own name.

THE PILOT
Roddenberry was an Army pilot who survived three plane crashes in his lifetime.



5

What were Roddenberry's main inspirations for *Star Trek*?

Roddenberry's "elevator pitch" to the network was famously summarized as "***Wagon Train*** to the stars," a reference to the TV show about a journey across the plains of the United States. But his true inspiration was ***Gulliver's Travels***, the 18th century Jonathan Swift novel that critiqued humanity by using satire to address controversial topics. Roddenberry had become increasingly frustrated by the restrictions on what he was allowed to write for television. "It seemed to me that if I had things happen to little polka-dotted people on a far-off planet," Roddenberry later said, "I might get past the network censors, as Swift did in his day."

ROCKET MAN
According to his wife, Majel, Roddenberry's lifelong dream was to experience space travel firsthand.

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USA

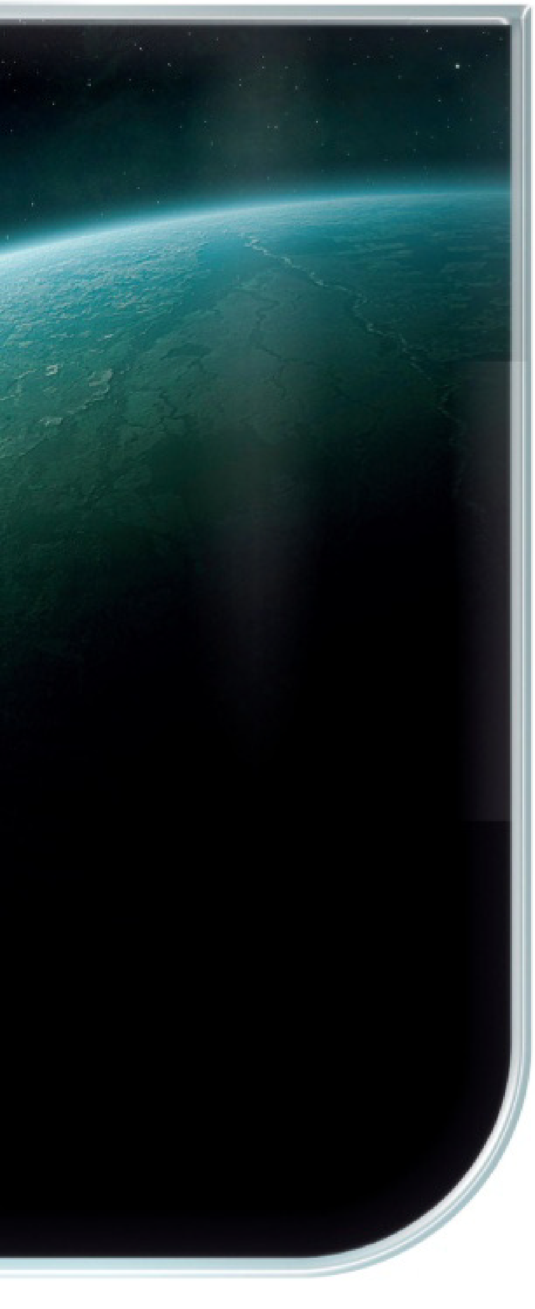
/ AFTER HIS DEATH, WHAT WAS DONE WITH RODDENBERRY'S ASHES?

After he died, Majel Barrett-Roddenberry arranged for some of her husband's ashes to be **carried aboard the space shuttle *Columbia*.** Five years later more of his ashes were launched into orbit aboard a Pegasus rocket by the private company Celestis. The rocket remained in orbit for 15 years before burning up in the atmosphere. The company planned another launch for late 2022—called the "Enterprise Flight"—carrying more of Roddenberry's ashes into space, along with those of his late wife, who died in 2008, and those of James "Scotty" Doohan and others.

7 / WHERE DID NASA SEND A RECORDING OF RODDENBERRY'S VOICE?

Believe it or not, the Roddenberry recording was directed toward the planet Vulcan—or at least the imagined location of the fictional planet that was home to Spock. On Aug. 19, 2021, on what would have been Roddenberry's 100th birthday, NASA took a 1976 recording of Roddenberry discussing the importance of diversity and inclusion and broadcast it through its array of deep-space antennas. **They pointed the antennas toward 40 Eridani A**, which Roddenberry identified as the likely real-world equivalent of the Vulcan star system. If there is any life there—Vulcan or otherwise—they can hear Roddenberry's voice when the radio waves arrive in 2038.

WALK OF FAME
Many of the actors who appeared in *TOS* had worked with Roddenberry in the past, including Leonard Nimoy and Nichelle Nichols.



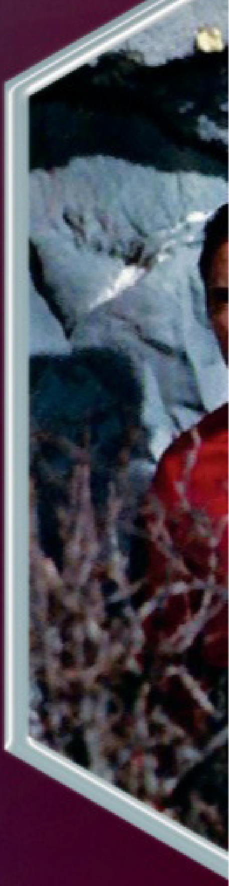
8

What honor did Roddenberry receive in 1985, a first for a TV writer?

On Sept. 5, 1985, Roddenberry became the first television writer to receive a **star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame**. By this time, William Shatner (Capt. Kirk) and Leonard Nimoy (Spock) had already been similarly recognized. They would eventually be joined by George Takei (Sulu), DeForest Kelley (Dr. McCoy), James Doohan (Scotty), Nichelle Nichols (Uhura) and Walter Koenig (Chekov). In short, the entire main crew of *The Original Series*, along with its creator, have stars on the Walk of Fame.

9/ WHAT FUTURE *STAR TREK* ACTORS DID RODDENBERRY WORK WITH BEFORE *THE ORIGINAL SERIES*?

Many of them. Among the most notable, DeForest Kelley (Dr. McCoy) starred in a failed pilot called *333 Montgomery*, which Roddenberry wrote. **Nichelle Nichols** (Uhura) appeared as a guest actress on an episode of *The Lieutenant*, one of Roddenberry's most successful pre-*Trek* shows. The episode dealt with racism and never aired, but it is preserved in the Paley Center for Media. Leonard Nimoy (Spock) also appeared on *The Lieutenant*, as well as *West Point Story* for which Roddenberry was the head writer.



CHAPTER 3

CAPT. KIRK

Everyone's favorite fearless leader, as played by the incomparable William Shatner

COURAGEOUS CAPTAIN
William Shatner made his debut appearance as Capt. James T. Kirk in 1966.

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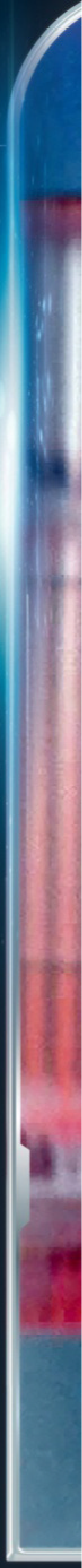
THE SEARCH FOR KIRK
Other actors were offered the role of Kirk before William Shatner was hired.

1 / WHO WAS GENE RODDENBERRY'S FIRST CHOICE TO PLAY CAPT. KIRK?

Though William Shatner made Kirk iconic, Gene Roddenberry likely had at least three other actors that he preferred to sit in the captain's chair on *Star Trek*. The first choice, obviously, was Jeffrey Hunter, who played Capt. Pike in the original pilot. After Hunter bowed out of the show to pursue his movie career, Roddenberry wanted **Jack Lord**. The accomplished film and TV star reportedly demanded 50% of the profits from the series, which was rejected given the show's already expensive (and tight) budget. Soon enough, Lord would find work as Detective Steve McGarrett on *Hawaii Five-O*, a part he played from 1968 to 1980. Roddenberry also approached Lloyd Bridges about playing the ship's captain, but the former *Sea Hunt* star said he had no interest in science fiction.

2 / IN WHICH EPISODE DOES THE CHARACTER OF CAPT. KIRK FIRST APPEAR?

Capt. James Tiberius Kirk appeared in the first broadcast episode of *Star Trek* that aired on NBC—**"The Man Trap"**—on Sept. 8, 1966. This was the sixth episode filmed, despite the fact that it aired first. The first appearance of Kirk was the show's second pilot—"Where No Man Has Gone Before"—which aired as the third episode. NBC changed the order because they thought that the plot of "The Man Trap," which featured a shapeshifting alien, would be a better way to kick off the series.



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CHAPTER 3

/ ON WHICH SHIP DID KIRK SERVE BEFORE HE WAS NAMED CAPTAIN OF THE *ENTERPRISE*?

Kirk's first ship in Starfleet was the ***U.S.S. Republic***, on which he was granted the field commission of ensign and served on a training mission. After he graduated Starfleet Academy, Lt. Kirk was assigned to the *U.S.S. Farragut* under the command of Capt. Garrovick for his first deep space assignment.

THE FINAL FRONTIER
James T. Kirk served on two ships before commanding the *Enterprise*.

4 / WHICH EPISODE WAS WILLIAM SHATNER'S FAVORITE?

In his 1993 book *Star Trek Memories,* Shatner claimed **"The Devil in the Dark"** (season 1, episode 25) from *The Original Series* was his favorite. In it, Kirk and Spock face a deadly creature that they discover is called a Horta through a Spock mind meld. Kirk and Spock spend much of the episode trying to kill the Horta but later learn a valuable lesson once they understand its true motives. Shatner deemed the episode "exciting, thought-provoking and intelligent" and said " it contained all of the ingredients that made up our very best *Star Treks*."

WHERE NO MAN HAS GONE BEFORE
The Original Series began each episode with Capt. Kirk's voice-over, which was inspired by the real-life British explorer James Cook.

5

What was Kirk's claim to fame as a cadet at Starfleet Academy?

Kirk was the **first cadet to beat the infamous Kobayashi Maru test**, which is given to all members of the academy. The test is a simulation of a no-win scenario in which a Starfleet ship encounters a civilian ship in distress inside the Neutral Zone between the Federation and the Klingon Empire. The test was programmed so it was impossible for a captain to save the civilian ship and keep his own ship and crew intact. Kirk failed the test twice. But the third time, he reprogrammed the computer, making it possible for him to save everyone. This backstory was explained in *Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan.*

6 / WHY DID GENE RODDENBERRY CHOOSE THE NAME "JAMES TIBERIUS KIRK"?

In *Star Trek* canon, James T. Kirk is named for his maternal grandfather (James) and his paternal grandfather (Tiberius). But the character name, "James Kirk," came from one of Roddenberry's inspirations for the character—**James Cook**, a real British explorer from the 18th century who captained the *H.M.S. Endeavour* on exploration missions mostly across the Pacific Ocean. Cook, in one of his log entries from a voyage to the Antarctic, wrote that his ambition had led him to travel "farther than any other man has been before me." That is said to be the inspiration behind the title of the first episode filmed with Capt. Kirk—"Where No Man Has Gone Before"—and Kirk's speech that was used to open episodes of *The Original Series*.

7

When and where was Capt. Kirk born?

James T. Kirk was born on **March 22, 2233**, in **Riverside, Iowa**, to George and Winona Kirk. In fact, the actual town of Riverside, Iowa, proclaimed itself "the future birthplace" of Capt. Kirk in 1985. There is even a local museum in town called the "Voyage Home Riverside History Center." On *TOS*, it was said that Kirk's early years were spent in Iowa, but at some point he and his family moved to an Earth colony on the planet Tarsus IV. When Kirk was 13, a fungus ravaged the colony's food supply, which led its leader—the notorious Gov. Kodos—to decide to kill 4,000 colonists, about half the population, so that others would be able to survive. One of those survivors was a young James Kirk.

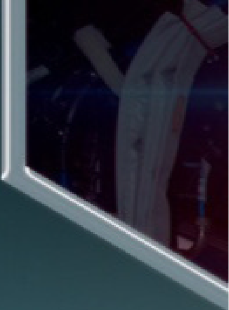
8 / HOW MANY TIMES IS KIRK SHOWN KISSING DURING THE 79 EPISODES OF *TOS*?

The rugged, handsome captain is depicted as a womanizer—which wasn't considered problematic in 1966, not even on primetime network TV. But despite his roguish reputation, Kirk is only shown kissing **19 women** during the three-year run of the series. The count includes Starfleet officers and members of his crew, as well as androids and aliens. Kirk's most famous kiss, by far, was with Lt. Uhura (the late Nichelle Nichols). This is considered one of the first interracial kisses ever shown on television. Kirk also married one of the 19 women he kissed: Miramanee, who was a descendant of Native Americans living on a distant planet. She and Kirk married while he was suffering from amnesia, but she later died.

K-I-S-S-I-N-G
The handsome captain kissed many women during *Star Trek*'s three-year run.

9 / IN THE MIRROR UNIVERSE, HOW DID KIRK BECOME CAPTAIN OF THE *ENTERPRISE*?

In the actual *Star Trek* universe, Kirk was presumably promoted to replace Capt. Pike. But not in the Mirror Universe, which Kirk and several crew members accidentally visit in "Mirror, Mirror" (season 2, episode 4) due to a transporter accident during an ion storm. In that parallel world, Kirk took a much more sinister path to the captain's chair aboard what is known there as the *I.S.S. Enterprise*. While in that world, run by the Terran Empire, the "real" Kirk asks the *Enterprise* computer for the personal history of his mirror counterpart, and he learns that **he became captain by killing Capt. Pike**. That was revealed to be a common tactic for advancement in the mirror world.



CHAPTER 4

MR. SPOCK

As played by Leonard Nimoy, he was *Star Trek*'s breakout star

SPOCKMANIA
NBC executives didn't care for the Mr. Spock character, but Roddenberry insisted on keeping him, and after *TOS* aired, Spock became a fan favorite.

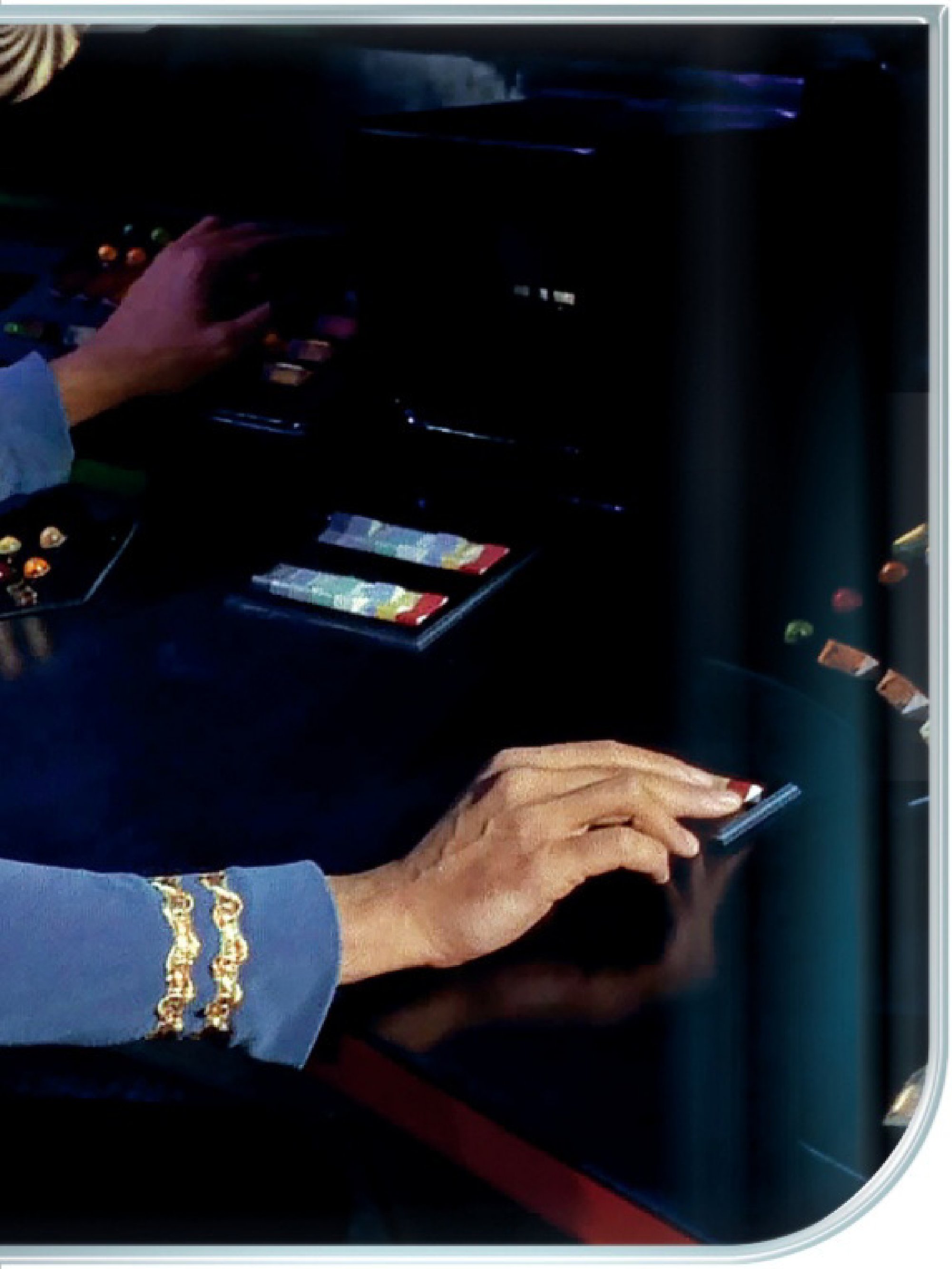
1

Who was the real-life inspiration for Mr. Spock?

Before becoming a television script writer, Gene Roddenberry worked in the Los Angeles Police Department, where one of his jobs was to write speeches for **William H. Parker**, the chief of police. Parker—who is often referred to as Los Angeles' "greatest and most controversial police chief"—was a longtime friend of Roddenberry's father, who also worked for the LAPD. Roddenberry knew another side to him from their deep, political conversations. Beneath Parker's tough exterior, Roddenberry found him to be a diverse thinker and open to new ideas. A lot of Parker went into the character of Spock.

2 / WHY DID RODDENBERRY FIGHT TO KEEP SPOCK AFTER *STAR TREK*'S FAILED FIRST PILOT?

PRIMETIME
Leonard Nimoy was nominated for three Emmys for his work in *TOS* as Spock.



One of NBC's conditions for giving Gene Roddenberry another crack at a *Star Trek* pilot was that he do major recasting. Eventually, nearly every character (and actor) was recast except for Mr. Spock. (Majel Barrett also stuck around, but instead of playing Number One—the first officer in "The Cage"—she was given a new on-screen role, Nurse Chapel, moving forward.) NBC wanted Spock out too. His pointy ears and overall appearance made them nervous about audience reaction in the Bible Belt. But Roddenberry fought back and insisted that Spock needed to stay because **he was the only consistent character that reminded viewers that the show was set in space**.

3 / WAS LEONARD NIMOY THE FIRST CHOICE TO PLAY SPOCK?

Yes—he was Gene Roddenberry's first choice. But Nimoy was not the first actor offered the role. When Roddenberry was looking for someone to play the alien officer, he asked actor Gary Lockwood for advice. Lockwood worked with Roddenberry on the TV show *The Lieutenant,* and he suggested Nimoy based on a memorable guest appearance on that show. Roddenberry thought this was a great idea, but NBC wanted a more famous actor to play the part. To appease the network, Victor Lundin, Rex Holman and Michael Dunn were also considered. Martin Landau said he rejected the role, though other accounts say he would only have been offered the job if Nimoy turned it down. During TV Land's 40th anniversary *Star Trek* marathon in 2006, Nimoy himself mentioned that George Lindsey—most famous as Goober on *The Andy Griffith Show*—was also in the running.

4 / WHEN WAS THE FIRST TIME SPOCK PERFORMED A MIND MELD?

A "mind meld" is a telepathic connection that Vulcans are able to make with others (usually by Vulcans placing their fingertips on the side of a subject's head and saying some calming words). Once melded, Vulcans can "read" another's thoughts and in some cases influence their mind by erasing or restoring memories or emotions. It was first used by Spock in **"Dagger of the Mind"** (season 1, episode 9) on Simon van Gelder. Spock calmed van Gelder so he could tell the *Enterprise* crew that he had been subjected to an experimental treatment for people who had been declared criminally insane.

MIND MELDER
Spock attempts to read Horta's mind using telepathy in "The Devil in the Dark."

5

What is Spock's go-to move in combat?

It is, arguably, one of the most famous combat moves in pop-culture history: the **Vulcan neck pinch**. Used primarily by Vulcans, it involves using one hand to pinch a nerve at the base of an opponent's neck, rendering them unconscious. The pinch was invented by Leonard Nimoy just before it appeared for the first time in "The Enemy Within" (season 1, episode 5). In that episode, a transporter malfunction causes an evil version of Capt. Kirk to appear, and Spock uses the pinch to subdue him. The original script called for Spock to knock Evil Kirk out with the butt of his phaser, but Nimoy—a pacifist and strong opponent of the Vietnam War—thought that was too violent.

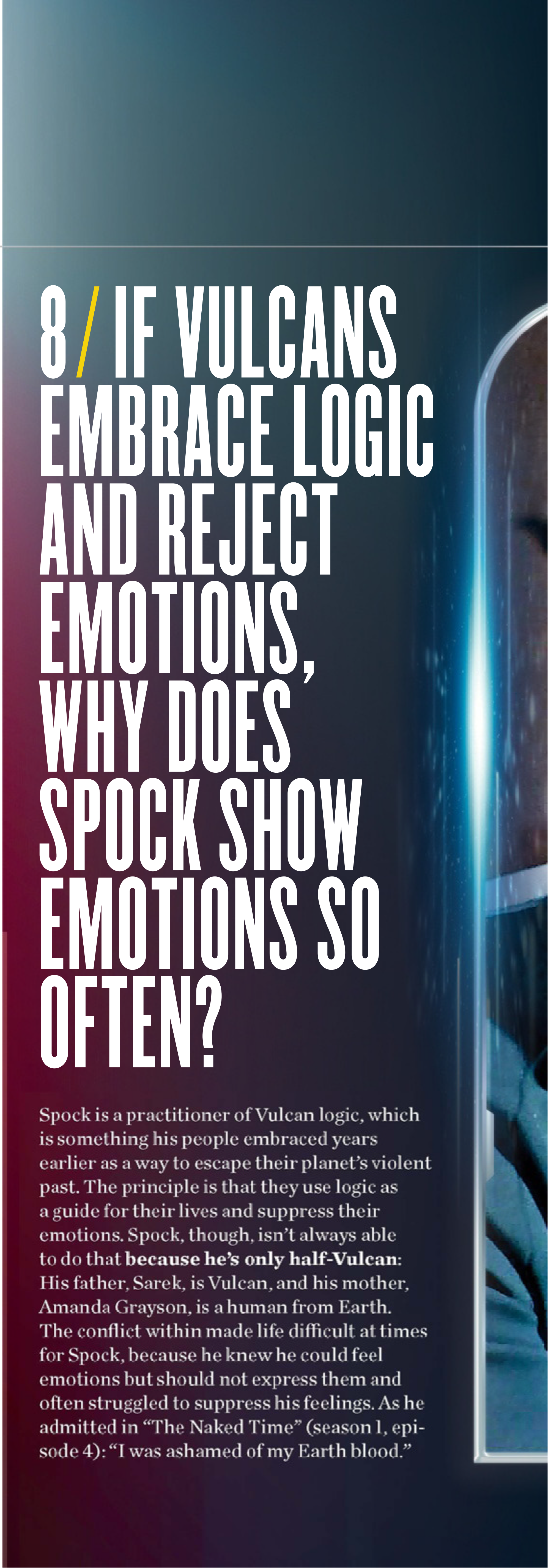
ALIEN ORIGIN
Spock was originally created as a red-skinned alien from Mars.

/ WHY WAS SPOCK ORIGINALLY WRITTEN TO HAVE RED SKIN?

When Gene Roddenberry imagined Spock, he decided he likely would come from Mars and would have red skin, befitting an **alien from the red planet**. It seems Roddenberry had this notion since he first conceived of the character. Roddenberry dropped the idea when makeup tests didn't work out, and he also decided against making Spock a literal Martian. He reasoned that this was a wiser choice long term, just in case humans reached Mars before the end of the series run.

7 / TRUE OR FALSE: LEONARD NIMOY CREATED THE TRADITIONAL VULCAN SALUTE.

True. Not only was it Nimoy's idea to use the "V"-shaped hand gesture, there was a deep, personal meaning behind it for him. Nimoy, who is Jewish, said the salute actually forms the Hebrew letter Shin. That is the first letter in several notable Hebrew words, including Shaddai (a name for God) and Shalom (the word for hello, goodbye and peace). It's also a reference to a gesture he saw Jewish spiritual leaders make during a blessing when he was a boy. He introduced the salute in "Amok Time" (season 2, episode 1) when the script called for him to greet a Vulcan leader, T'Pau. Nimoy decided "we should have some special greeting that Vulcans do," so he suggested the religious sign. From there, he said, it "just took off. It just touched a magic chord."



8 / IF VULCANS EMBRACE LOGIC AND REJECT EMOTIONS, WHY DOES SPOCK SHOW EMOTIONS SO OFTEN?

Spock is a practitioner of Vulcan logic, which is something his people embraced years earlier as a way to escape their planet's violent past. The principle is that they use logic as a guide for their lives and suppress their emotions. Spock, though, isn't always able to do that **because he's only half-Vulcan**: His father, Sarek, is Vulcan, and his mother, Amanda Grayson, is a human from Earth. The conflict within made life difficult at times for Spock, because he knew he could feel emotions but should not express them and often struggled to suppress his feelings. As he admitted in "The Naked Time" (season 1, episode 4): "I was ashamed of my Earth blood."

SPACE FORCE
Leonard Nimoy influenced some of Spock's most iconic moments.

9

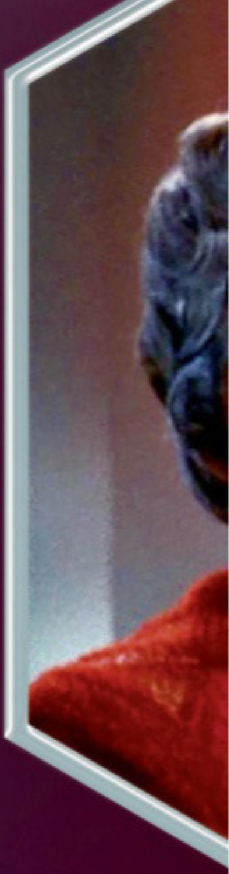
What is the "pon farr"?

The "pon farr" is a **period during the reproductive cycle of Vulcans** that occurs every seven years. When it comes around, Vulcans have eight days to mate with someone they are empathically bonded to—usually another Vulcan—otherwise they succumb to the Plak Tow (or blood fever). When *that* happens, Vulcans lose their ability to embrace logic and suppress their emotions. They become violent and, as a result of the blood fever, without specialized medical intervention, eventually die. This condition was introduced to the *Star Trek* universe during "Amok Time" (the same episode that introduced the Vulcan salute). The episode ends with Capt. Kirk disobeying Starfleet orders so he can bring Spock to be reunited with his mate, T'Pring.

CHAPTER 5

FAN FAVORITES

The Original Series aired
79 episodes—but these stand out



THE FINAL FRONTIER
From Klingons and Vulcans to telepathic mind melding and mirror universes, the crew of the *U.S.S. Enterprise* brought viewers into the depths of space.

1 / WHAT VILLAIN FIRST APPEARED IN THE EPISODE "SPACE SEED" (SEASON 1, EPISODE 22)?

When the *Enterprise* discovers the *S.S. Botany Bay* adrift in space, the crew boards the vessel to find 72 humans who have been in suspended animation for 200 years. One of them is **Khan Noonian Singh (Ricardo Montalbán)**, a notorious leader of a group of genetically engineered super-humans who ruled nearly one quarter of Earth during the Eugenics Wars of the 1990s(!).

THE NAP OF KHAN Ricardo Montalbán (laying down) played the villain Khan Noonien Singh.

2

Why was footage from the original pilot used in "The Menagerie"?

In the two-part episode "The Menagerie" (season 1, episodes 11 and 12), Spock gains control of the *Enterprise* in order to take Capt. Pike to a quarantined planet called Talos IV. During Spock's hearing for mutiny, a charge that Spock immediately confesses to, **"video footage" of the *Enterprise*'s previous visit to Talos IV is used as evidence**. This footage includes multiple scenes from the original pilot "The Cage." Behind the scenes, "The Menagerie" was a clever way to solve a problem: Production had fallen behind schedule because of the challenges of adding special effects to episodes.

3 / WHO CONVINCED JOAN COLLINS TO STAR AS EDITH KEELER IN "CITY ON THE EDGE OF FOREVER"?

It was quite a coup for *Star Trek* to land a star as big as Joan Collins to appear in season 1, episode 28. But it might not have happened if it weren't for her daughter, **Tara Newley**. At the time, Collins was taking a break from acting so she could spend more time with her children. When Collins' agent approached her about the role, her first reaction was "Well, what is *Star Trek*?" She didn't become interested until she told her children, including 4-year-old Tara, about the opportunity. "My daughter jumped up and down and said 'Oh mum, you must do it. It's a great show,'" Collins recalled. "So that's why I did it." The episode, which has Capt. Kirk, Spock and Dr. McCoy time traveling to New York in the 1930s, became an instant classic.

4

Which *Enterprise* officers are accidentally transported to the alternate universe in "Mirror, Mirror"?

In season 2, episode 4, an ion storm causes a transporter accident that sends **Capt. Kirk, Dr. McCoy, Scotty** and **Lt. Uhura** to a frightening alternate universe. There, they find themselves aboard the *I.S.S. Enterprise* and part of the Terran Empire. Their other *Enterprise* crew members were there, too—including Spock, Sulu and Chekov—but these versions are part of a dark, militaristic society. In the end, the alternate version of Spock helps them all get home.

TRIBBLE TROUBLE
Capt. Kirk is seen buried in Tribbles in this season 2 episode.

5/ IN "THE TROUBLE WITH TRIBBLES," WHAT CAUSES THE CUDDLY TRIBBLES TO SHAKE AND SCREECH?

Klingons! Tribbles hate Klingons. The little, round, furry Tribbles first meet the crew of the *Enterprise* on Deep Space Station K7, where the crew is enjoying shore leave. The Tribbles are sold by a trader named Cyrano Jones, and the *Enterprise* crew is captivated by their soft fur and soothing purring sounds. But the demeanor of Tribbles quickly changes when Klingons are present. That twist allows Spock and Dr. McCoy to realize that one of the space station officials is actually an undercover Klingon who has been poisoning an important shipment of grain. He is discovered when he walks into a room and a Tribble begins to howl and shake.

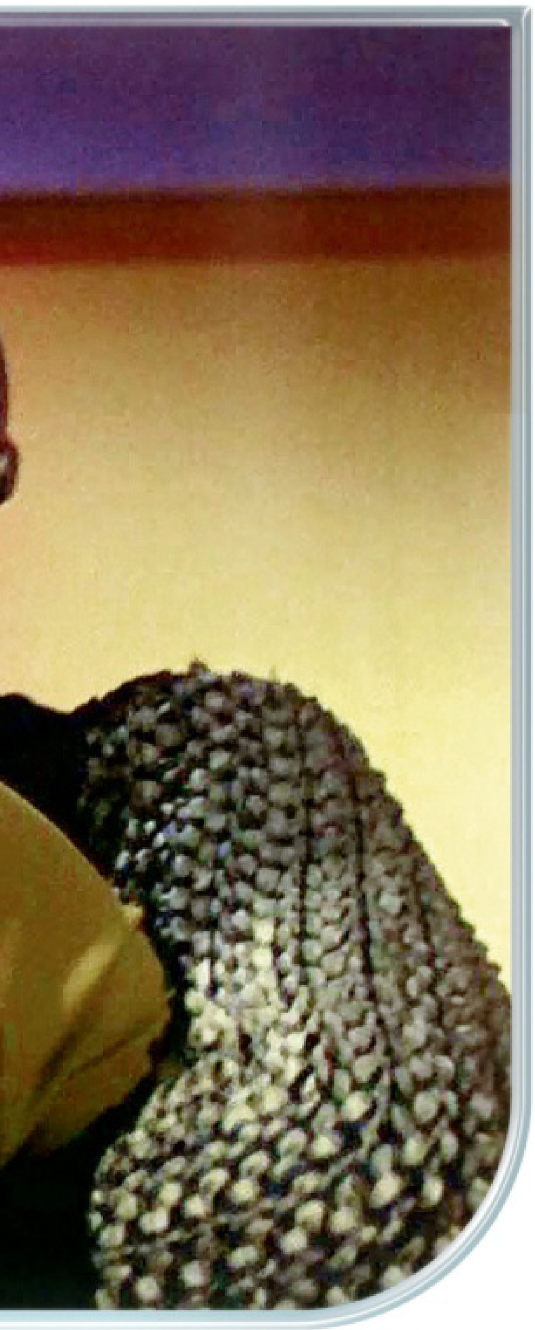
/ WHAT WAS THE FIRST EPISODE TO SHOW SPOCK'S PARENTS?

By the time **"Journey to Babel"** (season 2, episode 10) aired, it was established that Spock was half-Vulcan, half-human. This episode has the *Enterprise* tasked with transporting Federation ambassadors to the planet Babel, among them Vulcan ambassador, Sarek (Mark Lenard) and Amanda Grayson (Jane Wyatt)—Spock's mother and father, seen here for the first time. Their appearance puts conflict between Spock's Vulcan logic and his human emotions on display, especially when Spock saves his father's life.

7 / WHAT EPISODE WAS THE FIRST TO FEATURE THE ROMULANS?

The *Enterprise* was sent to investigate an unknown assailant attacking outposts near the Romulan Neutral Zone in the episode **"Balance of Terror"** (season 1, episode 14). No human had ever seen a Romulan. That changed after an invisible ship destroyed Outpost 4 and the *Enterprise* crew found a way to access the ship's internal cameras. What they saw was a humanoid race that looked remarkably like Vulcans. At the end of a tense battle between the *Enterprise* and the Romulan ship, the defeated Romulan commander tells Kirk: "You and I are of a kind. In a different reality, I could have called you friend." He then set his ship to self-destruct, killing himself and his crew.

IN ENEMY HANDS Two Romulan security escorts restrain Capt. Kirk in "The Enterprise Incident" (season 3, episode 2).



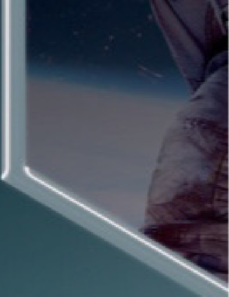
8

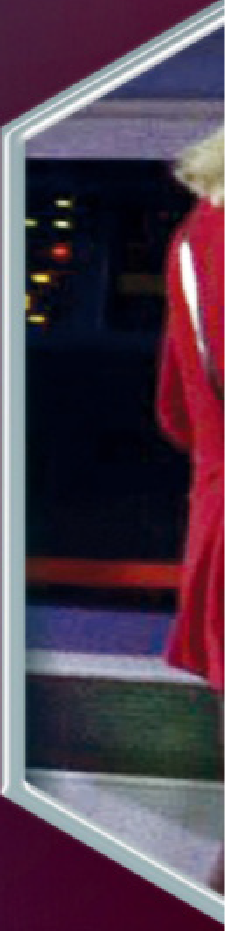
What was Rod Roddenberry's favorite episode of *The Original Series?*

The only child of Gene Roddenberry and Majel Barrett-Roddenberry, Rod Roddenberry grew up surrounded by all things *Star Trek*. He also worked as a production assistant on *Star Trek: The Next Generation*. When asked during a Reddit AMA to name his all-time favorite episode in the franchise, he chose **"The Devil in the Dark"** (season 1, episode 25), the same favorite frequently chosen by William Shatner. "I was blown away," Rod said. "I love the twist recognizing that we were the devil in the dark."

9/ WHAT *ENTERPRISE* CREW MEMBER FIRST APPEARS IN "AMOK TIME"?

The premiere episode of season 2 is best remembered for giving fans a first look at Spock's home planet of Vulcan. But the episode is also the first to feature **Pavel Chekov** (Walter Koenig). The new character was added because Gene Roddenberry wanted to inject some "youth" into his show. In an internal memo, he wrote: "Most of us ... tend to forget that Kirk and Spock and the others actually seem rather 'middle aged' to the large youthful segment of our audience. We badly need a young man aboard the *Enterprise*." Koenig was 31 when his first episode aired, but he looked much younger. He debuted as an ensign and the ship's navigator. Roddenberry described Chekov as "almost Spock's equal in some areas."





CHAPTER 6

LT. UHURA

The only woman on the primary bridge crew, as played by the late Nichelle Nichols

FIRST LADY
As the *Enterprise*'s communications officer, Lt. Uhura, Nichelle Nichols was the first Black woman to have a lead role on television.

1

What color uniform did Uhura wear in *TOS*?

Lt. Uhura is mostly remembered wearing a **red** uniform, which in *The Original Series* was reserved for members of the operations staff—security, engineering, and communications. That made sense, since it fit her role as the chief communications officer. However, in two episodes of *TOS*, Uhura is seen in a gold uniform usually reserved for commanders. Her "gold" episodes are "The Corbomite Maneuver" and "Mudd's Women," which were the first two non-pilot episodes shot for the series. However, they are the sixth and 10th episodes to air on NBC. So essentially, in the *Star Trek* universe, Uhura wears red, then gold, then back to red, then gold, all with no explanation given.

2 / BEFORE "UHURA," WHAT NAME WAS CHOSEN FOR THE CHARACTER?

When Roddenberry decided to add a woman to the bridge crew, he planned to name her "Sulu." However, executive Herb Solow worried that the name sounded too much like "**Zulu**"—a name of a group of people native to southern Africa—and he was concerned that giving that name to an African American woman might be misunderstood. Roddenberry agreed and based the name of the character on *Uhuru*, the book that Nichelle Nichols brought to her first interview.

A HISTORIC ROLE
Dr. King urged Nichols to see the importance of her role as Lt. Uhura on *Star Trek*.

3 / WHEN NICHELLE NICHOLS WANTED TO LEAVE *STAR TREK* AFTER THE FIRST SEASON, WHO CHANGED HER MIND AND CONVINCED HER TO STAY?

After season 1 ended, Nichols was offered a role on Broadway, and she jumped at the chance to live her dream. One day later, at an NAACP fundraiser in Beverly Hills, she met **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.**, the civil rights leader and a self-described "Trekkie." When she said she was leaving the show, he told her, "You cannot and you must not." He stressed to her the importance of a Black woman playing an important leadership role on a television show. The words and the weight of that responsibility moved her, and she decided to stay on the series.

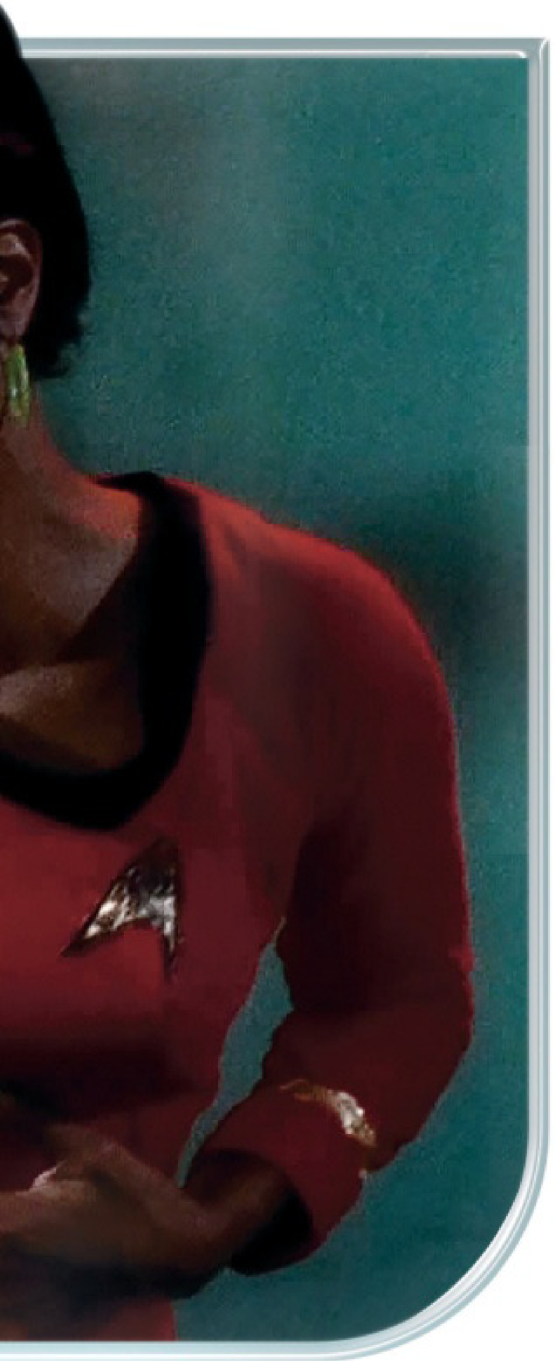
PHASE II
After *TOS* was canceled, Nichols helped NASA recruit candidates to the space program.

/ AFTER *TOS*, NICHELLE NICHOLS WENT TO WORK FOR NASA DOING WHAT?

About a decade after the series was canceled, Nichols established a consulting firm called Women in Motion and was appointed to the board of directors of NASA and became a **deputy administrator**. Her responsibilities included recruitment—particularly focusing on diversity and discovering non-white and female candidates to become the next generation of astronauts. “There were no women and there were no minorities in the space program, and that’s supposed to represent the whole country?” Nichols recalled.

5 / NAME THE SONG THAT UHURA AND SPOCK SING IN "CHARLIE X."

An accomplished singer with a background in musicals and an eye on a possible Broadway career, it was only natural that Nichelle Nichols would sing in an episode of *Star Trek*. In "Charlie X" (season 1, episode 2) she sings a song titled "**Oh, On the Starship *Enterprise***." It includes the lyrics "Oh, on the starship *Enterprise*/ There's someone who's in Satan's guise / Whose devil ears and devil eyes / Could rip your heart from you!" The song, with the devilish Spock accompanying her, is sung to the tune of "Charlie Is My Darling," a traditional Scottish song.



SWEET SERENADE
Spock and Lt. Uhura perform a song together in a scene from “Charlie X” (season 1, episode 2).

6

In *The Original Series*, what was Uhura’s first name?

It was never revealed. The character was only referred to as “Uhura” or “Lt. Uhura” in *TOS*. Apparently, Gene Roddenberry couldn’t come up with a first name for her that he liked. In fact, Uhura didn’t get a first name—Nyota—until a 1982 tie-in book, and it didn’t appear in any *Star Trek* on-screen projects until a 2009 movie. Before that, she was thought by many to have two other first names. A group of fans dubbed her “Penda,” and they shared the name with Nichols at a *Star Trek* convention. The makers of a *Star Trek* role-playing game decided her first name was Samara. Both Roddenberry and Nichols, however, eventually endorsed “Nyota” as their name of choice.

7 / WHICH FUTURE ACTRESS WAS FAMOUSLY INSPIRED BY SEEING LT. UHURA ON THE BRIDGE OF THE *ENTERPRISE*?

Whoopi Goldberg wasn’t even a teenager when *TOS* debuted, but she knew it was special. She immediately felt the impact of seeing a strong Black woman on television in a significant role. She recalled screaming to her mother, “There’s a Black lady, and she ain’t no maid!” Goldberg later recalled that “Nichelle was the first Black person I’d ever seen who made it to the future.” Years later, she followed Nichols’ lead by playing the role of Guinan, a friend of Capt. Jean-Luc Picard in *Star Trek: The Next Generation*.

8

Does her name, Nyota Uhura, actually have meaning?

The word “uhuru” means “**freedom**” in Swahili. “Nyota” is also a Swahili word, meaning “**star**.” The Swahili language is of particular importance to Uhura in *The Original Series* since it is one of the many languages that she speaks fluently. In fact, as a native of the United States of Africa, it is her primary language, and she speaks it in several episodes. That includes the very first aired episode—“The Man Trap”—when a mysterious crewman (who is actually an alien in disguise) approaches her and speaks Swahili.

GROUNDBREAKING
The kiss between Kirk and Lt. Uhura was considered to be controversial at the time.

9 / TRUE OR FALSE: WHEN UHURA KISSES CAPT. KIRK, IT WAS THE FIRST INTERRACIAL KISS SHOWN ON TELEVISION.

False. Though the passionate kiss from season 3, episode 10 is widely credited for being television's first interracial kiss, it was not. There are actually several other previously televised examples of interracial kisses, including some more than a decade earlier. But even though it wasn't the first, the Uhura-Kirk kiss—which was originally scripted to be between Uhura and Spock until William Shatner intervened and requested the change—was still a groundbreaking and controversial event in the 1960s. Nichols recalled that studio executives were "concerned how the South was going to take it." Roddenberry decided they would shoot two takes—one where they kiss and one where they don't. Nichols and Shatner deliberately messed up any takes without the kiss to make sure they would not be used.

CHAPTER 7

DR. McCOY

The folksy chief medical officer, as played by DeForest Kelley, may be *Star Trek*'s most (mis)quoted character

HE'S A DOCTOR
DeForest Kelley was Gene Roddenberry's first choice to fill the role of chief medical officer on the *Enterprise*.

1 / WHAT IS DR. McCOY'S NICKNAME?

Throughout the series, starting with the first aired episode, Dr. Leonard H. McCoy is affectionately referred to as "**Bones**"—especially by his close friend, Capt. James T. Kirk. But Kirk didn't give him that nickname for any explained reason. In fact, Gene Roddenberry decided the ship's doctor on the *Enterprise* would be called "Bones" even before he had come up with his actual name. The nickname was short for "sawbones," which was a slang term for doctors, and particularly surgeons, in the 19th century. It was a popular nickname for that profession in Great Britain and among the U.S. military. It was quite literal, too, coming from the fact that surgeons often had to cut through bones to perform surgery.

BEST FRIENDS
Capt. Kirk and Dr. McCoy have a brotherly bond that is established from the first episode.

2

What famous McCoy line did Kelley fear would appear on his tombstone?

It's hardly surprising that the chief medical officer of a starship would face life-and-death situations and have far too many chances to declare that someone had died. But there was something special about the way DeForest Kelley told his captain **"He's dead, Jim,"** over and over again. He said some variation of the phrase 20 times during the original 79-episode run and got off to a fast start, saying it twice in the first episode that aired. Kelley joked about the phrase being etched into his own tombstone. (It didn't happen. He died in 1999, and his ashes were scattered in the Pacific Ocean.)

3/ ON WHAT TV SHOW DID KELLEY AND LEONARD NIMOY WORK TOGETHER BEFORE FILMING *STAR TREK*?

In 1963, Nimoy and Kelley appeared together in an episode of ***The Virginian***, a Western that appeared on NBC. Kelley, ironically, played a hard-drinking cavalry doctor who treated Nimoy's character, Wismer, after he was shot during a bank robbery. They weren't the only core members of the *Star Trek* universe who crossed paths professionally. Nimoy and William Shatner had worked together on *Man From U.N.C.L.E.*, and Kelley had worked with Roddenberry on the failed pilot *333 Montgomery* before he was offered the job on *Star Trek*.

STARSHIP VOYAGES The future of *TOS* was always in question, but Roddenberry had no shortage of ideas to continue his space saga.

4

/ TRUE OR FALSE: A SPINOFF BUILT AROUND DR. McCOY AND A HOSPITAL SHIP WAS CONSIDERED.

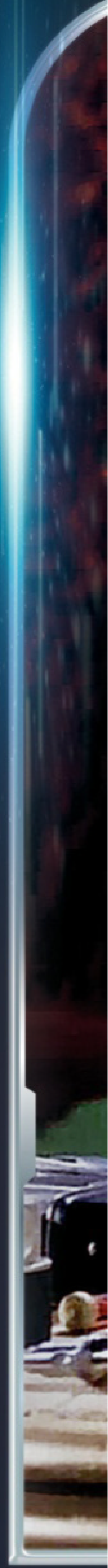
False, although that really was Roddenberry's idea. The future of *Star Trek* was always uncertain during its initial three-year run, and Roddenberry was on the lookout for ways to continue his trek through the stars. Sometime during the second season, Roddenberry and writer Darlene Hartman, came up with the idea for *Hopeship*. The series would follow the *U.S.S. Hope*, a hospital ship, as it journeyed around the universe, helping civilizations in need.

5 / DID DEFOREST KELLEY APPEAR AS DR. McCOY IN EITHER OF THE TWO *STAR TREK* PILOT EPISODES?

No. Neither Kelley nor the character of McCoy appeared in either of the two pilots. In the first pilot, “The Cage,” the *Enterprise* doctor was played by John Hoyt and was named Phillip Boyce. (His nickname, however, was still “Bones.”) In the second pilot, “Where No Man Has Gone Before,” the ship’s doctor is Mark Piper, played by Paul Fix, though the doctor was a very minor character. Dr. McCoy first appears in “The Man Trap,” which was the first episode that aired on TV. The second pilot didn’t air until the third week. So in the span of four weeks, the *Enterprise* went from Dr. McCoy to Dr. Piper and back to Dr. McCoy without any explanation.

6 / WHAT WAS KELLEY’S PERSONAL NICKNAME FOR McCOY WITH GENE RODDENBERRY?

Kelley’s name for the character dates back to being offered the role of Spock. Gene Roddenberry wanted Leonard Nimoy to play his Vulcan, but the network forced him to consider others—which led to Kelley being offered the role before he was Bones. “It wouldn’t have worked with me as Spock,” Kelley later said. That was fine with Roddenberry. Kelley broke the news by affectionately referring to the *Enterprise* doctor as “**High Noon**,” since he seemed like a character from a Western. “I thought it over and I said, ‘I’ll take High Noon, Gene,’” Kelley recalled. “High Noon worked out just fine for me, wouldn’t you agree?”



THE REAL McCOY
Kelley was offered the role of Spock before accepting his role as Bones.

7

True or false: In the first season of *TOS*, DeForest Kelley was not considered one of the stars of the show.

True. Kelley and most of the key figures on the *Enterprise* crew were treated as secondary characters when it came to the credits. During the first season, the opening credits only had three entries—“Created by Gene Roddenberry,” “William Shatner” and “Leonard Nimoy as Mr. Spock.” Kelley’s name only appeared in the closing credits under “Featuring.” Things changed in season 2 when Kelley was added to the “Starring” credits at the beginning of the show. The rest of the crew, however, spent three seasons with their names only in the closing credits.

8

Does Dr. Leonard McCoy have any children?

Technically, yes, he has a daughter named Joanna—although she was never written into *TOS*. After the first season, Gene Roddenberry and his team decided that Dr. McCoy should have a son. And when one of the writers, D.C. Fontana, approached DeForest Kelley with that idea, he suggested it should be a daughter instead. Fontana wrote a script for an episode called "Joanna" which would have introduced McCoy's estranged daughter and delved into their strained relationship. The producers decided not to use that script because they felt McCoy wouldn't be old enough to have a 21-year-old daughter (Kelley was 48 at the time).

DAMMIT McCOY
McCoy's oft-quoted line, "Dammit Jim, I'm a doctor..." is never actually said in *TOS*.

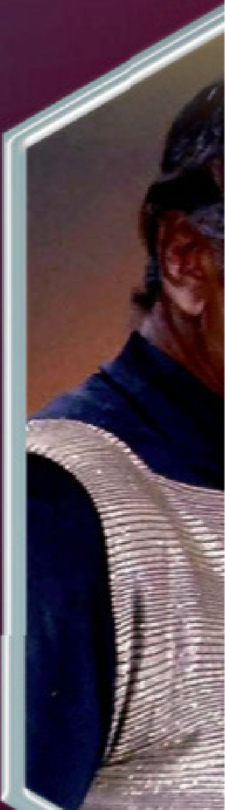
9 / HOW MANY TIMES DID McCOY SAY THE PHRASE "I'M A DOCTOR, NOT A ______"?

Despite McCoy's legendary habit of telling people that he's a doctor, not something else, the truth is it wasn't much of a habit at all. McCoy used the line "I'm a doctor, not a ___" just **five times** in 79 episodes of *TOS*. He does use other variations of it, and sometimes reverses the order. For the record, during the five times he uses the line, McCoy says he is a doctor, not a bricklayer, engineer, mechanic, escalator or coal miner—and not once does he say "dammit" first.

CHAPTER 8

KLINGONS!

An alien warrior race—and one of the most powerful forces in the galaxy



ALIEN ADVERSARIES
The Klingons were a ruthless race of humanoid warriors who made their first appearance in the first season of *Star Trek*.

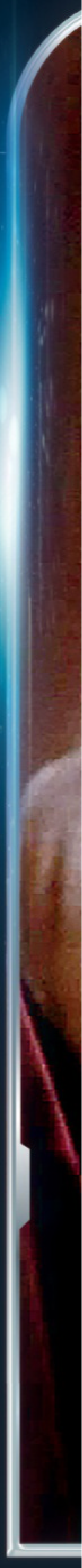
1 / WHO ONCE SAID OF KLINGONS: "I LIKE THEM. THEY REMIND ME OF CONGRESS"?

The quip came from **President Ronald Reagan**, during a tour of Paramount Studios in 1991. Reagan, a former Hollywood actor, visited the set of *Star Trek: The Next Generation* while they were filming the two-part episode "Redemption" (season 4, episode 26 and season 5, episode 1). This was a Klingon-themed storyline, so there were actors wearing Klingon costumes all over. After meeting some of them, Reagan also met some of the stars of *TNG* on the tour, as well as Gene Roddenberry. Reagan, it turned out, was both a fan—and sometimes critic—of *Star Trek*. He once screened the movie *Star Trek II: The Search for Spock* at the White House theater, and in one of his presidential diaries wrote that it "wasn't too good."

GIPPER APPROVED
President Ronald Reagan (below) was a fan of Klingons.

2 / IN WHICH EPISODE DID THE KLINGONS FIRST APPEAR?

The first appearance of Klingons was in **"Errand of Mercy"** (season 1, episode 26). Peace talks between the Federation and the Klingon Empire collapsed and the two sides are on the brink of war, so the *Enterprise* was dispatched to Organia. By the time they arrived, a confrontation between the Federation and the Klingons had started. The *Enterprise*, of course, destroys the Klingon ship. As a result, an entire fleet of Klingons arrive, and the conflict escalates. It ends when the Organians reveal themselves to be a highly advanced and more powerful species who force the Klingons and Federation to temporarily stand down.



3 / WHEN WERE KLINGON SHIPS FIRST SHOWN DURING *THE ORIGINAL SERIES*?

Not until the second episode of the third season—“**The Enterprise Incident**.” Due to budget constraints, there was no money to design a model of a Klingon ship any earlier in the series. Interestingly in that episode, the Klingon-designed ships are shown as being under Romulan control. In all, Klingon ships only appeared in three episodes in the third season of *TOS*. When the series was digitally remastered in 2006, Klingon ships were added to three earlier episodes from the first two seasons, so it now seems to some fans as if they appeared much earlier than they actually did.

ALIEN INVASION Due to budget restrictions, Klingon ships were not shown until late in the third season. In 2006, digitally remastered ships were added to early episodes.

4

Why did Gene Roddenberry decide to call them “Klingons”?

The Klingon characters and race were created by *Star Trek* writer Gene Coon, but the name for the species came straight out of Gene Roddenberry’s past. While working for the LAPD, he was friends with another officer—**Lt. Wilbur Clingan**. Coon and Roddenberry both liked the sound of the name, if not the spelling. Clingan once said he wasn’t sure whether Roddenberry chose his name “out of homage or revenge,” but he embraced the idea of being, technically, the first Klingon. The rest of the *Star Trek* staff took longer to convince, but when they were unable to come up with something better, the name stuck.

5 / WHAT INSPIRED THE LONG-NECKED DESIGN OF KLINGON SHIPS?

The first Klingon ships to appear on *Star Trek: The Original Series* were part of the D7 class of starships. Despite the appearance of two wings and a long neck, the ships weren’t modeled after any birds. Matt Jefferies, the designer, built the ships to look like **manta rays**—sometimes known as “devil fish.” Jefferies wanted an elegant, aerodynamic design, but also something that looked threatening. “I think a lot of people think the manta ray has a very vicious look to it,” Jefferies said. “Yet when it swims, it is very graceful. I was trying to get all of that in there.”

STEALTH TECHNOLOGY
Klingons did not have cloaking capabilities on their ships during *Star Trek: The Original Series.*

/ TRUE OR FALSE: KLINGON SHIPS WERE THE FIRST TO USE “CLOAKING DEVICES.”

False. While later versions of Klingon warships used cloaking devices, the D7 class ships shown in *The Original Series* did not. The first and only time it was used in *TOS* was by a Romulan ship in “Balance of Terror” (season 1, episode 14). In later versions of *Star Trek*, it was made clear that Klingons already had cloaking technology during the timeline of *The Original Series*, but they didn’t use it (at least not on camera).

7 / DO THE KLINGONS EVER SPEAK KLINGON IN *THE ORIGINAL SERIES*?

Over time, and across several generations of *Star Trek* series and movies, a robust and powerful Klingon language was created. However, **it is never actually heard during *The Original Series***. Though it is spoken by the Klingons themselves, viewers hear them speaking in English, thanks to the magic of Starfleet's "universal translator." The first use of unfiltered Klingon wasn't heard until the beginning of *Star Trek: The Motion Picture* in 1979. Those words—wIy cha'! HaSta! cha yIghuS! (subtitled as "Tactical... Visual... Tactical, stand by on torpedoes!")—were created by James Doohan, the actor who played Scotty. Later, the language was developed further by Marc Okrand, a linguist hired to consult on future *Star Trek* movies. He developed it so well, in fact, that Klingon was named the most spoken fictional language in the world by the *Guinness Book of World Records*.

8 / WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE FIRST KLINGON THE *ENTERPRISE* CREW MEETS IN *THE ORIGINAL SERIES*?

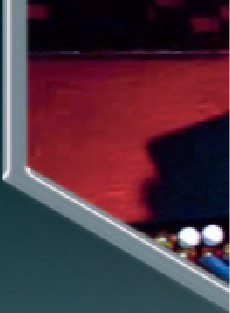
During their mission to Organia in "Errand of Mercy," Capt. Kirk and Spock hide among the inhabitants of the planet as the Klingons arrive to take over. They meet the Klingons' ranking officer, who becomes governor of the planet—a character named **Kor**, played by actor John Colicos. In the 1990s, during the series run of *Star Trek: Deep Space Nine*, Colicos returned to play a 140-year-old version of Kor for three episodes. "I've always remained a 19th century, slightly hammy, overblown actor," Colicos said of himself in *Starlog* #138. "I prefer gigantic parts with huge emotions." Colicos died in 2000 at age 71.

BEHIND ENEMY LINES
Creating Gorn and Romulan enemies was more expensive than creating Klingons.

9

Why were the Klingons the main enemy of the Federation instead of the Romulans or other species?

There were far more frightening adversaries than the Klingons during the *TOS*. The Gorn were particularly terrifying, and the Romulans were ruthless. But the Klingons had the edge for one very simple reason: **They were inexpensive to create**. Turning an actor into a Klingon was easy—the look was achieved with bushy eyebrows, thin mustaches and goatees, and shoe polish applied to bronze the skin. As the franchise expanded, the Klingons were given a makeover. But during the run of *TOS*, it was a simpler time.



CHAPTER 9

THE ENTERPRISE

The flagship vessel of the Federation, on a five-year mission in *TOS*

JOURNEY THROUGH THE MILKY WAY
Star Trek's original series followed the *Enterprise* crew's exploration and discoveries in deep space.

U.S.S. ENTERPRISE
NCC-1701
Columbus
NCC-1701/2
NCC-1701

1/ WHO IS THE VOICE OF THE *ENTERPRISE* COMPUTER?

When the interactive computer answers questions from the crew, the voice heard is that of actress **Majel Barrett**, who became Gene Roddenberry's second wife. Barrett was cast as "Number One"—the first officer—in the original pilot for *Star Trek*. But when Spock (Leonard Nimoy) took over the role of first officer, Barrett stayed onboard. She was first heard as the computer's voice in the episode "Mudd's Women," which was the sixth episode of *The Original Series*. Barrett appeared on screen two weeks before that, playing the role of Nurse Chapel in "The Naked Time."

SPEED OF LIGHT
A fictional power source was created to help the ship travel at incredible speeds.

2

What powers the warp drive?

"Warp drive" may have only been theoretical, but the creators of *Star Trek* understood that to achieve that type of propulsion, they'd need an incredibly strong power source that they'd have to confine to a relatively small ship. Since nothing like that actually existed, they created **dilithium crystals**. Dilithium is a completely made-up element that is basically the controlling agent in the matter-antimatter reaction that powers starship engines in the *Star Trek* universe. Dilithium is considered to be extremely rare and cannot be replicated, which is why the *Enterprise* crew always seemed to be searching for more crystals.

3 / TRUE OR FALSE: THE MODEL FOR THE *ENTERPRISE* WAS SHOWN UPSIDE DOWN.

That somewhat depends on your perspective, but it's **false** based on the original intent of Matt Jefferies, the man who designed the ship for *TOS*. Jefferies saw the ship the way everyone knows it—with the familiar, round, saucer section on top of the hull. One day when Jefferies showed Roddenberry and some NBC executives an actual model of the ship that was held by a string, Roddenberry picked it up and the model "flopped over." Roddenberry seemed to prefer the way it looked upside down. Roddenberry eventually allowed the design the way Jefferies intended it. However, when the series debuted, *TV Guide* magazine decided to run a picture of the *Enterprise*. They ran the image upside down.

4

What was the “warp drive” that powers the *Enterprise* originally called?

The fictional system that allows the *Enterprise* to travel faster than the speed of light is famously known as “warp drive.” But in the pilot it was known as “**hyperdrive**” and “time warp.” When Pike orders the ship to begin its journey to Talos IV, he directs the crew that they’ll be traveling at “time warp, factor seven.” Later in the episode, Spock says, “All decks prepare for hyperdrive. Time warp factor.” In the second pilot, Kirk refers to their speed as “warp.” The “factor” was a number between 1 and 10 that referred to how fast the *Enterprise* was actually traveling, based on a very complicated equation.

U.S.S. ENTER
NCC

5 / WHY IS THE *U.S.S. ENTERPRISE*’S REGISTRY NCC-1701?

FUTURE PREDICTION
The writers believed that Russia and the U.S. would be working together in space.

The famous "NCC-1701" sprawled across the hull of the *U.S.S. Enterprise* was chosen by the ship's designer, Matt Jefferies, who was also a pilot. He **patterned the registry after 20th century aircraft registration codes**. "NC" stood for a civilian craft ("C") from the United States ("N"). He added a second "C" because the Soviet Union used the registry "CCCC" and he theorized that by the time depicted in *Star Trek*, Russians and Americans would be working together in space. As for the "1701," Jefferies and Roddenberry wanted the numbers to be easy to read, so they avoided any that could be confused for others—like 3, 6, 8 and 9. Their stated reason for 1701 was that the *Enterprise* was the first ship based on Starfleet's 17th spaceship design.

6 / THOUGH IT WAS PEACEFUL, WHAT KIND OF WEAPONS DID THE *ENTERPRISE* HAVE?

As Captain Kirk notes in the opening of every episode, the primary mission of the *Enterprise* is nonviolent exploration. But the galaxy turns out to be a very dangerous place. That's why the ship of exploration was outfitted with two primary weapons—**phasers and photon torpedoes**. The phasers operate much like the handheld ones used by the crew, by emitting a dangerous (and sometimes deadly) beam of what looks like light, but is actually directed energy particles (theoretically). Phasers could be set on various settings to do anything from inflict minimal damage to destroy of an opposing vessel. Photon torpedoes were basically matter-antimatter missiles that caused far more destruction. They were first used by the *Enterprise* in "Arena" (season 1, episode 18).

LIKE SHIPS IN THE NIGHT
The *Enterprise* was made for long-duration missions into deep space.

THE *ENTERPRISE* IS PART OF WHICH CLASS OF STARSHIPS?

The *Enterprise* was originally described as a "**Starship class**" vessel, but that eventually was shortened to just "starship" and its "class" was specified as "Constitution class." That specific class of vessels was made for long-duration—often five-year—missions into deep space, for the purpose of exploration and diplomacy. At the time of the 19th episode of the first season of *TOS*—"Tomorrow Is Yesterday"—there were apparently only 12 "Constitution class" ships in service for Starfleet.

8

There are many pipes on the *Enterprise* inscribed with the letters GNDN. What does that stand for?

To make the *Enterprise* look as "real" as possible, the set designers showed pipes and wires to demonstrate the inner workings of a starship. And to make those look authentic, they put numbers and letters on them. Many of them were inscribed with "GNDN"—which stands for "**Goes Nowhere, Does Nothing**." Designer John Jefferies admitted years later it was just an inside joke done to amuse the crew when they were building the sets.

ENTERPRISE
CVN 65
109

OTHER ENTERPRISE
Starship *Enterprise* was named after a U.S. aircraft carrier used in World War I

9 / HOW DID THE *ENTERPRISE* GET ITS NAME?

When Gene Roddenberry was coming up with the concept of *Star Trek*, he initially planned to call the main starship the *U.S.S. Yorktown*. It would be named after an actual aircraft carrier that took its name from a famous battle in the Revolutionary War. This was the name he used in his initial pitch to NBC. But as development of the series continued, Roddenberry couldn't escape his personal interest in the *S.S. Enterprise*—**a different U.S. aircraft carrier, which had a huge role in World War II**. Roddenberry said he was "fascinated by the story of the *S.S. Enterprise*, which at [the Battle of] Midway really turned the tide in the whole war in our favor. I'd always been proud of that ship and wanted to use the name."

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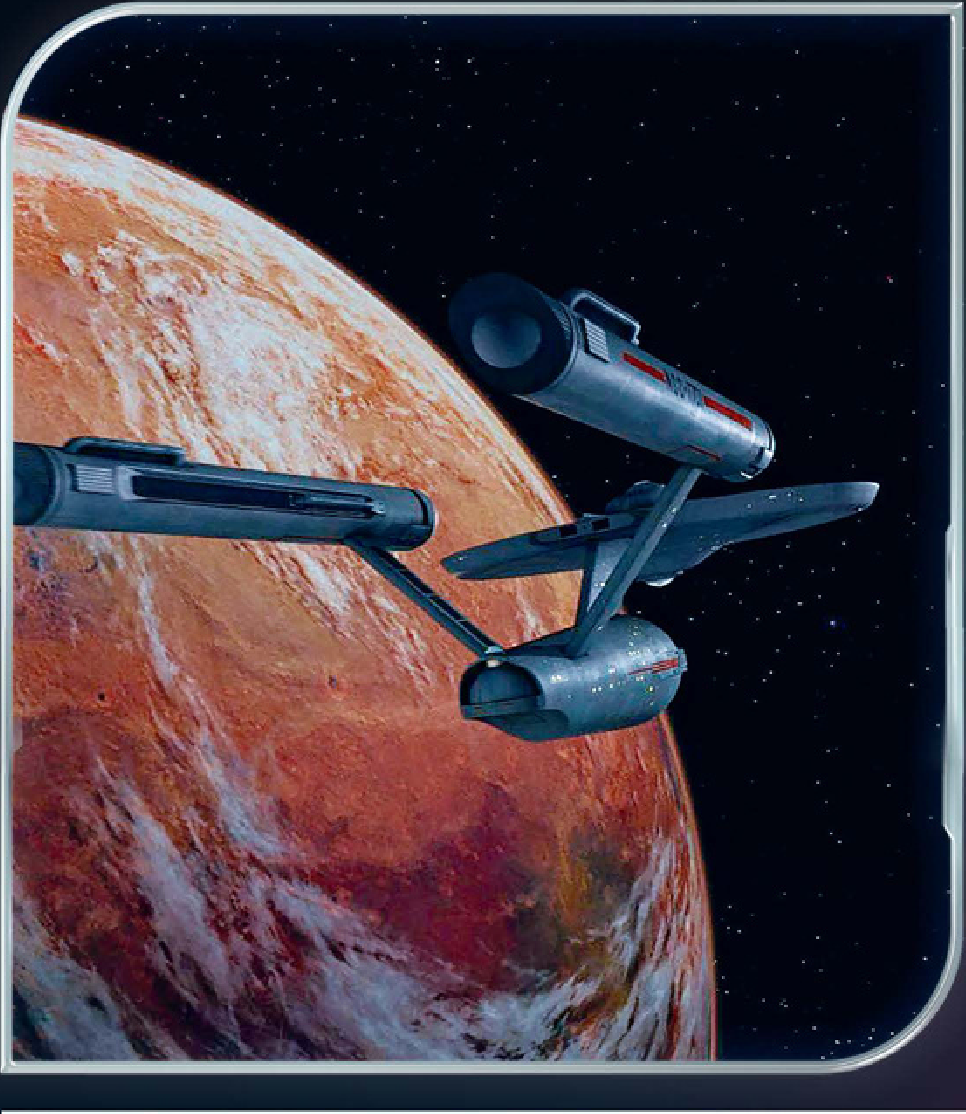

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